Try it out objective

Use this hands-on to learn how to host a static website in Azure Storage. You can serve static content (HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and image files) directly from a container in a general-purpose V2 or Block Blob Storage account.

The goal

Following are the goals of this hands-on:

1. Enabling static website hosting
2. Uploading files to container
3. Finding the website URL
4. Enabling metrics on static website pages

A. Hands-on: Enabling static website hosting

1. Open the Azure portal. (you will be required to sign in)
2. Create your storage account as instructed in previous modules.
3. Click on the **overview** tab to display the account's overview pane
4. In the **Overview** pane, select the **Capabilities** tab
5. Next, select **Static website** box to display the configuration page for the static website.
6. Select **Enabled** to enable static website hosting for the storage account.
7. In the **Index document name** field, specify a default index page (For example: *index.html*).
   Note: The default index page is displayed when a user navigates to the root of your static website
8. In the **Error document path** field, specify a default error page (For example: *404.html*).
   Note: The default error page is displayed when a user attempts to navigate to a page that does not exist in your static website.
9. Click **Save** to finish the static site configuration.
10. A confirmation message will be displayed. Your static website endpoints and other configuration information will be shown within the **Overview** pane.

B. Hands-on: Uploading files to container

1. In the Azure portal, navigate to the storage account containing your static website.
2. Select **Containers** in the left navigation pane to display the list of containers.
3. In the **Containers** pane, select the **$web** container to open the container's **Overview** pane.
4. In the **Overview** pane, select the **Upload** icon to open the **Upload blob** pane.
5. Next, select the **Files** field within the **Upload blob** pane to open the file browser.
6. Navigate to the file you want to upload, select it, and then select **Open** to populate the **Files** field.
7. Optionally, select the **Overwrite if files already exist** checkbox.
8. Note: If you intend for the browser to display the contents of file, make sure that the content type of that file is set to text/html.

To verify this, select the name of the blob you uploaded in the previous step to open its **Overview** pane. Ensure that the value is set within the **CONTENT-TYPE** property field.

C. Hands-on: Finding the website URL

1. In the pane that appears beside the account overview page of your storage account, select **Static Website**.
2. The URL of your site appears in the **Primary endpoint** field.
   NOTE: You can view the pages of your site from a browser by using the public URL of the website.

D. Hands-on: Enabling metrics on static website pages

1. Click on the storage account menu.
2. Click **Metrics** under the **Monitor** section.
   Note: Metrics data are generated by hooking into different metrics APIs. The portal only displays API members used within a given time frame in order to only focus on members that return data. In order to ensure you're able to select the necessary API member, the first step is to expand the time frame.
3. Click on the time frame button, choose a time frame, and then click **Apply**
4. Select **Blob** from the *Namespace* drop down.
5. Then select the **Egress** metric
6. Select **Sum** from the *Aggregation* selector
7. Click the **Add filter** button and choose **API name** from the *Property* selector.
8. Check the box next to **GetWebContent** in the *Values* selector to populate the metrics report.
   Note: The **GetWebContent** checkbox appears only if that API member was used within a given time frame. The portal only displays API members used within a given time frame in order to only focus on members that return data. If you can't find a specific API member in this list, expand the time frame.

E. Hands-on: Terminating/Deleting the resources.

1. Make sure to delete/terminate all the running resources in the reverse order as created.